STORIES OF

SNAKES

SEA SERPENTS

MILE-LONG SEA SERPENTS

They Are Patroling Our Coasts-New Terrors of Our Waters Sweep Along With Bodies Sinewy and of Enormous Strength-A Menace to Whatever They Encounter.

(Copyright, 1896.) HE Limina States Navy has recently apent three handred millions in war slaps, and is making active preparatherstospendthree mandred makens more in lots of sixty

Each stary millions represents a new war slap, equipped and maintained until ready to go into commission a year or two inter-So eager tare they been to get these s built and have them speedy that the Navy Department has offered a reward to the Crangs and other builders of so many thousand dodlars bounty for each knot beyond a certain speed. In the new Massachasetts the Cramps won by this bounty over a bundred thousand dollars, and what they will win with the other new ships ordered one dares not predict.

But it is all in vain. All in vain the six new torpide heats, the five gut beats, the under-water torpide boats and the thirty-five new vessels and war ships. for there has appeared in the summer seas a monster to whom war ships are toys and torpedo bodis mere buildles on the surface of the water. This new monater is a 1th scripent of an entirely new type. Where t was propagated, whence it came, in what sen it my growing all these years, and what sent these brought it here note know 80 niesterious is it that the unconfortable theory has even been advanced that it was the work of an enemy to plant the sea ser-gent in our waters and leave it here to grow. Wild theories have contacted it with the Cobon trouble MANY SERPENTS

mater has appeared in four place off the const. Once in the great lakes, when it bobbed up Lake Superior and terrificathe northern coasts of Wisconsin and Michigan. Another of the same family showed stade off California for out where some Oregonian Debermen saw it and reported it on land. Two miles further couth tichead f mother one bobbed up. But it was over in New Jersey that the

in the shape of a great one Housand-pound

For many weeks the Jersey fisheriven who have been supplying the entire Easi with spring that boticed a disturbance in It was far beneath the surface and seemed to do its living down there; it did not rise to the top of the water. The aten of a sea-expent took possession of them, but as the serpent took possession, they stundened it. Every few days there would be the same disturbance der the water, but nothing more came of

One day, not fifty feet away from where a fishing skiff lay with its lines or, there appeared above the water an ugly black head. It was the shape of a horse's head, about ten feet long with a great horn growing out of its nose. The expression of its mouth was a laugh-ing one and tende there gleamed two of deadly white beeth. Above the tects gistered the long fishy eyes pe-cular to a man-shark.

Waile they were looking at this awful head, which was hotbing out of the water as though taking its merning dip, the entire holy of the mouster gave a convenience these and spring out of the And a wonderful sight it was. From head to foot it was covered with what to ke I like a cout of mail. The color was the subbeed gister of excitated alver, except the tail which turned to gold. For a near the monster had only a black muzzle and two hideons holes. The eyes and mouth were positively vicious in ex-

Aff hands secured axes, poles, cars, and whatever they could, and stool ready to Within a few feet of them the monster dived under the water, but not suith be had received a singing blow alongside the head from an oar. Up he came directly under the boat, and for a mmute it was lifeed on his back out of the water. With stour blows from clobs the while a harpoon that lay rusty under the net was brought out.

And then it was found how heavy was the coat of armor of this serpent. Only his head could be attacked, and that by the sharpest instruments. It was a long fight to subdue him, but they did it after awhile, and now the sen is less for this great thousand-pound fellow, as long as a sailing vessel and as broad as a rowboat. It was the smallest of the serpents seen.

It is computed that this new species of sen serpest, for he certainly has been something unseen up to this ture, pos-sesses a strength equal to ten times his bulk. Under the oxidized armor of the one killed there was a thick coating of flesh, through which ran heavy muscles. flesh, through which ran beavy muscles. From bead to tail there were great sinews standing out through the mail that denote power to bent and strike. The body could double up without injurying itself, and the tail when it flew back should be able to strike at least ten thousant pounds

A man's hand, while it may weigh less than five pounds, can give a blow of over fifty pounds, or ten times its weight. How much truce can three mousters, en-dowed with a mass of sinewy flesh, strike when doubled up for an attack? CARRIES A HARPOON

The horn growing from the nose is very thorp, and, when delivered with full force, would pierce any but the sternest armor-proof metal. And it is doubtful If that could stand it. It is well known that a blow from a heavy instrument, or a ball from a rifle will fail to penetrate where one sharp instrument delivered with force easily enters.

In deploy with battleships, should these moisters become numerous, the most seri-ous consequences might be expected. Were they to unite and press underneath the boat they could do little damage beyond the breaking of the keel, but by piercing the external armor with their horos, they could scriously injure a ship, and could certainly impede its progress were it to try to steer

4ts course through them. The next scrough them.
The next scrious thing about a sea serpent is the fright which it gives to sailors.
They are more superstitions about it than
about a chark, for their legends tell them
it means utter destruction to the ship.
Even United States seamen are horrified
at it and refers to obey extensions them at it and refuse to obey orders taking them toward the mouster.

There is but one ship that is a match for this occan terrifier and that is the subma-rine torpedo heat, which can light it in its own element, the sea. Even the torpedo boat must resort to dynamite when it faces the sea serpent. But the great war vessels of the navy are powerless, unless they are built to withstand a 10,000-pound battering ram beating against them underneath the water, where their armor naturally is the

Scamen tell of the cunning of this new sea seepent. They tell of two serpents inter-locking horn and derent fin to make a stretch of thirty feet jong, and of another struct Joining Itself to this great mus-cular chain. Stretched under the keel of a bent and clasping its sides high upon the bull, they can give an awful pressure that

will make the timbers creak and cause the armor to bend like tin.

The coast is full of these stories now, and every night when the moon comes out there is a fresh tale of the sea serpent. there is a tresh take of the sea serpent. The new manatee, or sea cow, is not of this cases, being more affied to the mermind and having a pretty face and graceful body, but this new monster is horrible from born to tail.

HENRY SANDERSON.

STORY OF A SNAKE.

It Is Teld by Sallors and the Yarn Must Be True. After being kept in a state of continual treplication for a week on account of the appearance on deck of humetons strange

seepents, conscious and usadiy urrantions, the crew of the German steamship Schles-wig were jesterday glad enough to once more get in shore. The Schleswig, after loading one of

the largest cargos of logwood logs ever brought to his country, steames cut of the harbor of Port de Paix, on the island of Hayti, with nothing unusual to excite the fear of any one. The northern coast of Cuba had, however, source foded from view when a storm peculiar to the tropics borst upon the vessel. When the gray light 61 dawn began to break the man at the wheel was borrifled to see that an enormous black snake was tightly coiled

about the spokes. With his knees knocking together be called justily to be relieved. This unusual proceeding on the part of the beimsman attracted the attention of several of the crew, who came aft, but on seeing his snakeship coiling and uncoiling itself about the apokes of the wheel they lied, presumably to get weapons of offense.

The frightened behashand dared not relax his hold upon the wheel, and while glad

that others besides biniself could see the shake, was extremely anxious to be re-lieved from duty, and that at once. Great beads of perspiration began to stand out upon his forchead, and it water-for the simble becomes

ing the smake he several times lost sight of the compass, and was doubly terrined

to find the ship falling off ter course.

With the courage of desperation both snake and scanan clung to the wheel. The stake seasiek, the belassman horrified, and both desperate with fear of each other The steersman prayed, sang, whistied, and cursed, mostly the latter, until Capt. Hackborth, who for half no bour had been chasing a savage-looking tarantula about the cabin, came aft with a dog wood cane and with several well-directed blows dispatched the shake that had so persistently been keeping the helmsman company. When stretched upon the dock his snake-ship neasured five feet seven inches.

Several other stakes, probably driven from the cargo by the rolling of the vessel, a medion to which they were not accustomed, came on deck and were speedily filled. In the forecaste the sullors have a termetically closed glass jar, in which are seven Brards, one tarantala, ferty-three centipedes, a large collection of strange-looking beerles, captured about the decks during the voyage - Philadelphia Inquirer.

HINDOO JEWELRY.

It Has Been Hourded Away for Ceninries by the Natives. Philade phia Record.

Never during its existence has India been so rich to jewelry as now. The people are slways adding to their stock. Savings from nearly all sources are disposed of in this way, and these savings are being constantly made-often at the expense of clothing sometimes at the expense of greater necessaries of life. The making and the storing away or wealth in this form in the anticual peculiarity of the country.

Jewelry is regarded as the most stable kind of wealth, and fortunes are never counted without estimating the value of the stock of lewerry. It can always be pledged or disposed of. The market for its sale is never closed and never depressed. The most ignorant native who wishes to sell a piece of jewelry knows it market value quite well. He can scarcely

The eyes be clicated.

The eyes be clicated,
out in ex- deweiry forms the greatest factor in
The most lowly bride has But no scorer had they taken the first stricken toward then with he sprang toward them with nextral least sound toward then with nextral least sound toward them with nextral least, sounding the sprang right and left. The horn growing in from of its mose stuck briscouthly our ready to strike, as, with head thrown back and spouling water from his mouth, he made straight for the little boat.

Aft hands secured axes, poles, one and whatever these course are stricked in the strike in the property is also whatever these course axes, poles, one are stricked in value to five years' income of the bridgeroom. There is often a sourcity of clothing, sometimes a rearrity of cooking pots, generally not a particle of furnitude in the hord in the bridgeroom. There is often a sourcity of clothing, sometimes a rearrity of cooking pots, generally not a particle of furnitude in the bridgeroom. There is often a sourcity of clothing, sometimes a rearrity of cooking pots, generally not a particle of furnitude in value to five years' income of the bridgeroom, There is often a sourcity of cooking sometimes a rearrity of cooking pots, generally not a particle of furnitude in value to five years' income of the bridgeroom. There is often a sourcity of cooking sometimes a rearrity of co

experienced eye told him that it was a promising-hoking quartz rock. He struck his pick into it several times and dislodged a piece of the decomposed rock. Great was his surprise when, upon picking up the fragment be saw traces of gold and copper. He walked around the boulder and knocked off piece after piece, and as he did so his excitement increased with each succeeding disclosure. In speaking of the circumstance to the correspondent, he said:

ized what a fortune I had discovered but

ized what a fortune I had discovered, but when it dawned upon me that at last I was a rich man I am afraid I made such demonstrations as would hastify any who might have seen me in believing that I had lost my senses. For several years I have been 'grubstaked' in prospecting these mountains without success, and many is the time I have gote hungry for the want of the price to get samething to eat, and can you hame me for going nearly cenzy when I realized that I was no longer

When Neilly had demonstrated to his satisfaction that the huge mountain of rock before him was full '5 lich metal he proceeded to be not his discovery by post-ing the usual notices taking in the ground upon which the boulder rested. He then selected a number of the specimens of rock selected a number of the specimens of reck that he had eithpied off, and putting them in his pocket be started for Ressland, arriv-ing there late in the afternoon. He went to several assayers and left some of the rock to be assayed. The next morning one assayer's report showed that the one contained \$53 in gold to the ton, besides being rich in copper. The other two assays showed \$47 and \$58.

The other two assays showed \$47 and \$58 in gold and also copper.

From the position of the boulder, lying as it does on the dry bed of the river all by itself and at the foot of Lookost Mountain, which rears its crest several thousand feet up in the air, it is evident that at some-

period this huge body of rock has become dislodged from the nountain and rolled

FER DE LANCE

where it now rests. is forming the boulder, as near as can be estimated. Is blind.

contains in the neighborhood of 20,000 tons of rock. As yet Reilly is undecided what he will do with his builder. He says he may

conclude to have it mined and shipped to the Trail smelter for reduction, or he may

decide to dispose of it to some syndicate of capitalist for a good round figure. He

has see no price on it, and says he will not until he has had time to think the matter

SHAH AND KING BELL.

Their Daily Appearance at the Paris

Exposition.

of Persia comes from the time of the last

French exposition. When the shah reached

Parishe looked for a crowned head worthy

of his notice. For several days he found

none. Then he came upon King Bell, an

had been brought to Europe by his Berlin patrons in order that he might be filled with reverence for the wenders of civili-

African chieftain, who, despite his English name, was under German patronage. Bell

A pleasant reminiscence of the late Shah

over.

down with fearful momentum to the point | beautiful. It is only while this cuticle

for a few days.

contented in every way.

SNAKES AT THE TOILET

Change Their Clothing at Stated Periods Though Their Wardrobe Possesses Little

It seems rather funny to speak of snakes as dressing and andressing, yet this they certainly do quite as fully as human beings; although it is frue that their wardrobe re-quires (ewer and less variety of articles quires few than ours.

Variety.

After a long younge, after a season's retirement or hibernation, and on various other occasions, they find themselves in accel of a new dress to replace their old and soiled gatment, and they immediately proceed to evolve one. They are very modest creatures, never shedding their old clothes until they are fully clad in their new ones.

Prior to shining forth resplendent in fresh attire a scrpeut seeks retirement if possible He becomes blind for a few days, refuses food and appears to be no melancholy state generally; perhaps, like some human beings, he has worked too hard on his new suff. When all is completed and ready for exhibition, he begins at the lips to extricate him self from the old dress, rubbing against whatever may be in his way to expedite

The first part of the process is apt to be rather tections, but as he progresses he works more rapidly; when he reaches the ritis they assist the operation, until finally the old skin is shed entire, turned inside out and Mr. Soake revels in his new suit. His eyes, covered by a perfectly transparent layer of cuticle, are bright and

ECHIS

forming over the eye that the serpent

Sometimes sankes are so very modest and sometimes sinkes are so very modest and sby that they select the night for changing their clothes; others, who are tamer, are quite willing to do it in broad daylight. When the process of shedding the skin is completed snakes immediately recover

their activity, as they have been languish

Their appetites are sharper now, and the

refer appears are surject now, and the poisonous kinds seem to have acquired an additional supply of venom during their retirement. Their eyes are bright, their colors are vivid and rich, and their snakeships seem to feel very comfortable and

TESLA'S LIGHT PERFECTED.

After Years of Endeavor He Declares

Its Success

New York Herold.

Nikola Tesia has solved the problem which

he set before himself many years ago, and

which may revolutionize the system of elec-

tric lighting. It is, electrical experts say,

the nearest perfect adaptation of the great

INDIAN VIPER

AFRICAN .

the economical transmission of the electric fluid, he applied himself to the saving of some of this wasted energy in electric lighting.

The bulb which he has perfected gives 10 per cent of light and loses 90 per cent of energy. Mr. Tesia declares that be will, with the aid of a few more experiments, be able to produce 40 per cent of light, so that the waste will be reduced to only 60 per cent, or 37 per cent less than at

The principle of light is vibration. The illumination is secured by means of what Mr. Tesla terms a vibrator within a bulb, which holds the vibrating needle within a The needle vibrates so rapidly vacuum. The become vortages so raphny that the figures per second sound imaginary, but it is this intensity of energy which gives the light its brilliancy and its apparent steadiness. The lights do not have to be renewed.

have to be renewed.

Friends who recently visited Mr. Tesla saw him photographed by means of his light. The exposure was but two seconds in the light of a single vacuum tube or built, without electrones, having a volume of about ninety cubic inches. The light given was approximately 250 candle power. The photograph was as sharp in outlines as though it were taken in full sunlight.

Mr. Tesia has recently obtained many photographs in his study of the Roengen ray. He has photographed the heart of one of his assistants so accurately as to note its expansions and its contractions, and he has also been able to locate defects in the lungs of several persons, the pre-ence of tubercles being very evident.

The announcement of Mr. Tesla's discoveries created a genuine sensation at the electrical show last night and was the toric of conversation among the experts in the application of power. The light was commented upon also at the meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which was held in the exhibition

RATTLESNAKE.

SHE FACED A MOUNTAIN LION.

Saved the Puptls and Then the Brave

School Teacher Fainted.

little scholars. Hanging on the wall near the door was a shotgun, and she determined to obtain it, although to do so shehalto pass

NT AMERICA.

BITES OF VENOMOUS SNAKES

(Copyright, 1896.)
OR the past five years Dr. Calmette
of the Pasteur Institute in Paris
has been diligently studying poi-He has at last established facts

in regard to the action and nature of snake venom, which bid fair to do for the victims of the serpent even more than Pasteur has done for those bitten by the mad deg. His investigations have led to the discovery of a new anti-resomous serum, an absolute autidate to the poison of any snake. He has also made clear of any enace. He has also made event the way in which both venom and serum act upon the system. Burning a snake bite with a red-not iron, cantenning by means of lunar caustic, or cutting away the flesh around the wound with a knife be has proved to be almost useless.

When a person is bitten the poison goes into the system with marvelous rapidity, and these methods are useless if even a few minutes have elapsed after the bite. Dr Calmette repeatedly injected a mortal dose of venom into the tip of a rat's tail, and less than a minute afterward cut off the tril close to the body. The rat in every histance died from the effects of the venom. If a very vascular part is bitten, death chronical control of the control sues very quickly. A rabbit's ear is full of veins and an injection of cobra venous into the marginal veins will kill the animal almost instantly. Human beings are much more capable of resisting the joison than most animals. Even after the bite of a booded cobra death rarely ensiin a man before three hours have clapsed. The new acti-venom acts by neutralizing the poison which has been introduced into the system.

The serum is absorbed into the system just us rapidly as the snake venous, and unless paralysis has already set in will render the poison entirely harmless. Its action is exactly like that of anti-toxine in diphis exactly like that of anti-toxine in diph-theria, and the serum is procured in a simi-hir way. The blood of a horse which has gradually been accustomed to doses of venom becomes laded with great quantities of the anti-toxine of snake poison. A dose of venom sufficient to kill four hun-dred horses can be supported by such an animal without any ill effects, and the serum from its blood is an absolute antidote to the poison of any venomous knake.

Many more deaths occur from snake bites han is usually supposed. The deadly colora of India alone kills annually more than 20,000 people. These are the figures gathered by statisticians, and the unreported deaths would probably swell the total very greatly. In colder climates, where people wear thicker clothes and the snakes are not so deaths for this free are not so deadly, deaths from snake bites are comparatively fare. They are, however, namerous enough to make an absolute and dote very welcome. Europe possesses fewer poisonous snakes than any other rewer possentials stages than any other continent, yet the yearly total of deaths caused by scrpents is quite large even there. In two departments of France 321 people were bitten by snakes in a period of five years, sixty-two cases being fatal.

10 Calmette is sending his anti-venomali over the world to be distributed among they were at the part of the parter. Institute in physicians. The Pasteur Institute in Chicago will be the distributing point for the United States. There is no knewn chemical which by injection into the system can nullify the effects of snake venom. Chloride of lime and chloride of gold are the most efficacious, but their action is very uncertain. If over half an hour has elapsed after the bite, they ar calways useess. The anti-venomous serum will neutrainse the poison two hours after the bite, and in the case of the less poisonous snakes after a much longer interval.

For many years scientists have been trying to find out the exact chemical na-ture of snake poison. So far they have been unsuccessful. It has been proved to At Midland, a village in the Rockies, & few days ago, Miss Edua Booker, who taught in the schoolhouse of the place, performed an act of heroism worthy of the consist of three distinct substances, but highest commendation. One of her scholars nobody knows very accurately what they are. The first substance is said to be peptone, which has a very slow action, and produces observation locally. The second is some virulent matter which causes had a pet antelope, a sweet, docile little creature, that followed its mistress to school, remaining quite near the door dur-ing class hours. ing class hours.

One day it lay, as usual, near the door, lazily basking in the sunlight, while the children pored over their studies. Suddenly there came a light thud ami a scream. There, with his fore feet crushing the little creature, crouched a big mountain hen, savagely switching his tail from side to side and evene the children. The little side and evene the children. great infiltration of blood when mjected into the tissues; the third is of an albuminous nature, and is not apparently poisonous in itself. Bolling heat destroys the poisonous qualities of snake venom. When concentrated by removing the albumen and retaining the salts, the residuum is forty times more poisonous than the normal venom. It is then the most powerful poison known, and enough of it could be put into a thimble to kill twenty-five thouside and eyeing the children. The little tots, screaming wildly, ran to the furthest corner, hudding there in a heap.

The teacher, although fale with fear, did not for a moment lose hernerye, but searched. iss of rescuing her

The only living creatures known which Hanging on the wall near are proof against snake polson are snakes are prosit against space proson are smaces themselves. Pigs possess great powers of resistance to the polson, and so does the mosgcose of Imila, which feeds upon venomous smakes. A mongoose, though not so big as a rabbit, will only succumb to a dose of poison large enough to kill eight rabbits. Dr. Calmette had six monogas randsts. It cannote and six mon-gooses at his little menagerie in the town of Lille, France, and he discovered that the animal kills the terrible cobra and escapes foury only by its wonderful quark-ness, and is not proof against the bite of

its dangerous prev. The snake charmers of India have long used a method of gradual inoculation of snake poison in order to make themselves proof against accidental bites from their They only partially accomplish

of the Most Deadly Reptiles-Story of the Wonderful Disfully and that men may thus procure in munity from the effects of snake poison, but the process is a dangerous one. Of all the different analyse collected by

They No Longer Cause Fear-Ap-

solute Antidote Has Been Dis-

covered to Neutralize the Bites

Dr. Calmette, the venom is almost identi-cal. It only differs in the degree of viru-lence, the venom being more diluted in some snakes than in others. The colors of fodis, the black snake of Australia, and the rattler of America-all have practically the same retion. Thus only one antidote is required for all snage bites, but the amount in-jected must vary with the intensity of the venom of the anake and the quantity in-fused in the wound. A dose which would destroy the venom of a ratiferance would be too weak for a cobra and some of the deadly snakes of tropical countries.

LINCOLN AS A GROCERY CLERK.

His Sense of Chivalry and Love of Square Dealing.

The precise date of the opening of Denton Offatt's store is not known. We only know that on July 8, 1831, the county commi sioner's court of Sangamon county granted Offatt a license to retail merchandise at New Saiem, for which he paid \$5, a fee which supposed him to have \$1,000 worthof goods in stock. When the oxen and their drivers returned with the goods the store was opened in a little log louse on the brink of the bill, simost over the river, according to a writer in McClerc's Maga-

The frontier store filled a unique place, Usually it was a "general store," and on its stelves were found most or the articles needed in a community of piezeess, But to be a pince for the sale of dry goods and groceries was not its only functi was a kind of intellectual and social center. It was the common meeting place farmers, the happy refuge of the village loungers.

No subject was unknown here. The habit-

besofthe place were equally at home intalk-ing politics, religion or sport. Stories were told, jokes were cracked and laughed at, and the news contained in the latest newspaper finding its way into the wider-ness was discussed. Such a store was tun-of Denton Offatt. Lincoln could hardly have chosen surroundings more favorable to the highest development of the art of work elling and he had not been there is fore his reputation for drollery

tablished.

A man came into the store one day who used profane language in the presence of laddes. Lincoln asked him to stop, but the man persisted, swearing that nobody prevent his saying what he wanted to. The women gone, the man began to abuse Lin-coln so botly that the latter finally said,

coolly:
"Well, if you must be whipped, I suppose I might as well whip you awany other man,"
and going outdoor with the fellow he threw
him on the ground and rubbed smartweed
in his eyes until he bellowed for mercy.
New Salom's sense of chivalry was touched
and enthusiasm over Lincoln increased.
We honerty water no less which increased.

His honesty excited no less admiration. his honesty excited no less admiration. Two incidents seem to have particularly impressed the community. Having discovered on one occasion that he had taken 6.1-4 cents too much from a customer he walked three miles that evening after his store was closed to return the money.

was cosed to return the money.

Again he weighed out a half-pound of
ica, as he supposed. It was night, and
this was the last thing he did before closing
up. On entering in the morning he dia,
covered a four-somes weight on the resies.
He saw his mistake, and, closing up shop. hurried off to deliver the remainder of the

SEVEN KINDS OF CROWNS.

Distributed as Rewards by the Ancient Remans.

which they distributed as rewards for martial exploits and extraordinary services on behalf of the republic, says a writer in Chamber's Journal.

1. The eval crown, made of myrtle, and bestowed upon generals who were entitled to the honors of the "lesser triumph." called ovation.

unips. cased evalue.

2. The navel of rostral crown, composed of a circle of gold with enaments representing "beaks" of ships, and given to senting "beaks" of ships, and given to the captain who first grappled or the

oldier who first hearded an enemy's ship.
3. The crown known in Latinus "Vallaris Castrensis," a circle of gold raised with jewels of palisades, the reward of the general who first forced the enemy's

ntrenchments . 4. The mural crown, a circle of rold indeticed and embattled, given to the warrior who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and successfully lodged a standard or flag thereon.

5. The civic crown (made of the branch,

of a green cak), a garjand of oak leaves, bestowed upon the Roman soldier who had saved the life of a citizen.

6. The triumphal crown, consisting at first of wreaths of inurel, but afterward made of gold—the reward of such generals as had the good furture to be successful in battle.

7. The crown called "Obsidionalia" or "Graminea," ande of the "common grass" found growing on the scene of ac-tion, and bestowed only for the deliverance of an army when reduced to the last ex-tremity. This was esteemed the highest military reward among the Roman sel-

Athlesic crowns and crowns of hurel, destined as rewards at public games, and many other Roman sports, are frequently, found mentioned in the annals of Roman history.

WHERE MATHEMATICS FAILED.

A Professor's Mistake Came Near Buining a Young Man's Life. New York Employ Pos

The story told by a New Haven correspondent of the Evening Post of the locating of a meteor by Prof. H. A. Newton of Yale, from data obtained of a chance hotograph of the meteor's flight reculla to the Hartford Courant "another story re-cently related hereabouts by a Yate gradu-

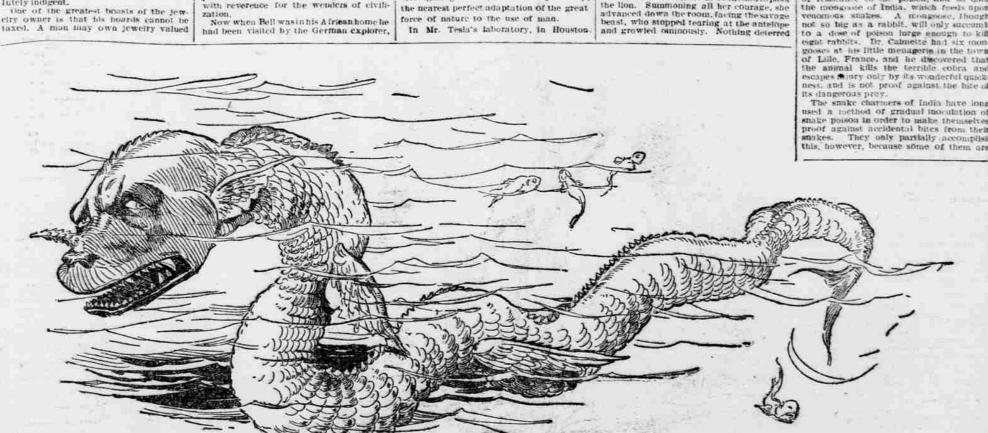
ate. This young man, when a state graine expected a room in Divinity Hall.

One night he undertook with a tov riffe to lift one of the lights on the campus. His aim was poor and the ball passed through the wimbow of an eminent and vemention professor of science - not Prof. Newton - and embedded itself in the wall. This was the opportunity for the professor and for sec

"He, too, set to work and 'computed the curve, and with the expert skill of infall-ble figures, he traced the ball right back to the room of an innocent colleague, who didn't even know that the rifle had been fired.

The unfiedged minister flatly dealed all knowledge of the affair. But men, even ministers, have been known to make de-nials in self-defense, and the professor had the proof with him. There was the builet, there was the marks of his course, and

there was the computation worked our "It looked asir a puipit career was to be nipped in the bad. But the guilty student heard what was going on. He called on the professor, confessed the offense, point-ed out that the man of science was 200 feet out in his computation, and advised that the matter be dropped right where it was And that was done."



These Horned Monsters, With Body of Oxidized Silver and Tails of Gold, Are Now Patrolling Our Shores, Spreading Terror Among Seamen.

at a lakh of rupees, and pay no income tax. This is a source of great satisfac-tion. Jewelry yields no recurring income. but it is prized more than government paper If it never increases it never diminishes, is a national saying, common among men and women slike. No native marriage, except among the most impoverished, takes place without a transfer of jewelry, and very bequently new jewelry

MAY BE WORTH A MILLION.

That's the Value of Neilly's Find Ac cording to Sample Assays.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spokane, May 2.—Last Monday Martin Nellly was returing to Rossland, B. C., after an unsuccessful prospecting trip into the Salmon River district. He reached the Columbia River at a point about six miles north of Trail Landing, B. C., at noon on that day, and selecting a spot on the bank of the stream at the foot of Lookout Mountain

Ehlers. As Ehlers was then on his way back to the coast he already had disposed of all his red cloth and variegated glassware, and was put to his wits' end to find something to give the chieftain,

The only available article that he could turn up in his baggage was a tin teapot, which had been incapacitated for further service by a hole in the bottom. So Ehlers had this teapot polished and gave it to King Bell, telling him that it possessed the magic power of protecting from all harm the man who carried it. Thus it harm the man who carried it. Thus it came that when years later Bell walked down the gangway of a North German Lioyd vessel in Bremerhaven be held fast in his right hand a highly polished tis teapot with a hole in the bottom. Wherever he went in Berlin, Bell carried the teapot, through the National Art Gallery, Unter den Linden, in the Thiergarten, and into the audience chamber of the royal palace. He would not leave it behind when he started for Paris, and when the shah met him he still had it. still had it.

the sart down to eat his dimor. As he did so he noticed a huge boulder half buried in the sand in a dry portion of the river not far from where he sat.

When he was through with his repast he shouldered bis pick and sauntered over toward the huge boulder. He examined it at first in a casual way, and then his

street, is a bulb not more than three inches in length, which when the current turns into it becomes a ball of light. The heat is almost imperceptible. With it a very With it a large room is so lighted that it is poss to read in any corner. Yet this is done without films and without the attachments necessary in existing lights.

The rays are so strong that the sharpest photographs may be taken by them. No photographs may be taken by them. No new dynamo is required to produce the current. The bulb is attached to a wire connected with the street current. There is no danger of individual shock in its use. Stories have done from time to time from Mt. Tesla's laberatory that he was experimenting on a light of this sort. Rumors of success and failure have followed each other and Me. other and Mrs 12 las, friends were in-clined to doubt up the would succeed. A half dozen time, the discovery was at his finger tips, our the clude him. But now he has told his privide of his success.

me has told his preside of his success.

Mr. Tesla har been working for many years on his there of the necessity and the practicability of the conservation of electrical energy. The present incandescent light gives only 3 per cent of illuminating power. The other 97 per cent is wasted in heat.

In accordance with his theories, which have been already applied successfully to

in her purpose, however, she passed by him, and took the gun from the pegs. and took the gun from the pegs.

The hon turned his head and carlonsly watched her as she retreated up the room again. The gun being empty, it was necessary to return to her desk to procure some shells

and load it. Savage from its taste of blood the lion left the antelope and prepared to spring upon the group of children. He made one teap over the benches, which tanded him in front of the teacher's desk, and, his eyes catching sight of her, he changed his put-pose, and, swinging around, was about to spring upon her.

spring upon her.

Noticing this, the teacher, who had been watching for a good opportunity to shoot, instead of waiting for him to make the leap, walked quickly up to him, and before the astonished brute could recover, she placed the mazzle of the gun in his car and pulled the triggers. the triggers.

The recoil knocked her over and she fell

to the floor senseless. The gan did its work, however, for the hon's head was al-most blown to pieces, and the brute lay a quivering heap upon the floor. The children ran screaming down the front. The chil-dren ran screaming down the road and men hastened to the school house to find the brave girl recovered, but wildly trembling. Afterlearning the dreumstances they seized a obair, and, scating the girl in it, carried her with the dead lion through the towa, cheering and praising her brave act.

bitten and die every year. Dr. Calmetta bitten and die every year. Dr. Caimette has studied them carefully in India, and says that the snakes they use are assaily cobras whose fangs are intact and whose bite would be inevitably fatal. They rely chiefly upon the way in which they bandle the snakes to protect them from bites; it is a giff which some of them seem to possess naturally. They know how to take hold of their dangerous pets so as not to excite them, and never do so until the snake has been brought into a good humor by their muste and the rythmical swaying of their boddes. Bythm of motion always affects a snake, and it will sway in unison with any moving object upon which its atwith any moving object upon which its at-tention is kept fixed. Some of the charm-ers, doubtless, remove the fancs of their serpents, but the majority do not. It is a common thing for the charmers to allow their cobrastostrike a fowl or kitten before they begin their performance. The almost instantaneous death of the victim proves the danger from the cobra's bite, and im-

the danger from the cobra's bite, and impresses the spectators, who are then more liberal in their contributions.

Some of the Mexican Indians practice inoculation by means of the fang of a rattlesnake after having previously fortified themselves by eating the leaves of a certain plant which is supposed to have miroculous powers. There is no doubt that such inoculation can be practiced success-